

# Gurley Flynn, Justice And Luchese's Pal

An Editorial

ONE OF THE NOBLEST and kindest of American women, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, has been ordered to jail for 30 days for what the court at Foley Square calls "contempt."

Her crime? She would not spit on her Irish-American and working class heritage by turning "informer." She would not buy ease for herself by giving the government's political bloodhounds the names of new innocent victims. She would not scab on her fellow-Americans. In ringing words which swept the court with emotion, this great people's leader raised the banner of decency and democracy and the great cause of labor as she faced her cunning accusers.

And who are these accusers who railroad decent men and women into prison for the "conspiracy" to "teach and advocate" their patriotic philosophy of democracy, peace and Socialism?

It is one of the most sordid gangs of political corruptionists in American history which dares to set itself up before the nation as a band of noble knights saving it from "Communism."

The men who have let loose upon the United States in the past five years the "reign of fear" which is eating like a cancer into the heart of the American Con-

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## Britain Backs India Proposal On Korea at United Nations

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The State Department and Pentagon received another setback in their effort to expand the Korean war yesterday when British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced his government's support for India's proposal to resolve the prisoner-exchange issue and end the war. Eden's statement,

## Prosecutor Again Attempts to Jail Gurley Flynn

By HARRY RAYMOND

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks yesterday continued his browbeating cross-examination of the veteran labor leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and made a new attempt to have her cited for contempt.

Already under a 30-day jail sentence for refusing on Wednesday to place the freedom of a man and woman in jeopardy by naming them as Communists, Miss Flynn, testifying for the 27th day in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, once more refused to confirm the political affiliation of a person named by the prosecutor.

It was only after discussion with counsel when it was brought out that an earlier defense stipulation had identified the former Detroit auto union leader, Nat Canby, the person in question, as a 1945-

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### CRC Delegation to See Myles Lane

The New York Civil Rights Congress yesterday called on leaders of unions and civic organizations to join in a delegation to U. S. Attorney Myles Lane on Tuesday to protest the sentencing of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn for "contempt" because she refused to become an informer.

The delegation will meet in front of the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square, Tuesday at 12:45 p.m.

made before the ranking Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, was in sharp contrast to the announcement by President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower that he has chosen as his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, the one American most notorious for his demand for extending the Korean war by attacking the mainland of China.

Coming as it did in the midst of a growing demand among UN members for an end to Washington resistance to a Korean settlement, the timing of the Dulles appointment was seen as a deliberate effort to block a truce.

Observers at the UN pointed out that press services quoted unnamed State Department sources as saying, after Eden's speech that his revised version of the Indian plan might, after all, be acceptable to Washington.

These observers noted that the State Department, seeing the failure of its policy of all-out opposition, might attempt to change the direction of the Indian proposal back to the original Pentagon program for continuing the war.

Eden's support for the India resolution, which would effect the release and repatriation of prisoners of war in Korea after an armistice in accordance with the Geneva



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Convention of 1949, came after the U. S. State Department announced its opposition to the resolution.

The British Foreign Secretary's statement, moreover, followed a month of feverish effort by State Department officials to round up a majority of votes for the misnamed "21 nations" resolution sponsored by the Truman government. That resolution would place the UN on record as approving Washington's stubborn refusal to sign an armistice unless and until the Koreans and Chinese surrender on the POW question. Implicit in the resolution is a threat of further spreading the war unless the Koreans yielded.

While the outgoing President Truman was describing himself as "very happy" because the incoming President Eisenhower has endorsed the administration's refusal to stop the shooting in Korea and settle the prisoner issue later, Eden yesterday was telling the Political Committee that "it is a mistake to examine legalistically" any proposal which would "show a way out."

While not addressing himself to the question of a cease-fire now, with settlement of the prisoner issue later, as suggested in the Pakis-

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## London Labor Cables Rosenberg Plea; Myles Lane Moves Today for Death Date

The London Trades Council, representing 600,000 British trade union members in the London area and other labor groups in England, have joined the growing world movement for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs was informed by cable yesterday.

The cable arrived as U. S. prosecutor Myles J. Lane announced yesterday he would go today before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman to seek a date for the execution of the young Jewish parents.

In addition to the London Trades Council, other British union organizations have sent pleas for clemency.

The North London District Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union urged the release of the Rosenbergs and called on the national executive officers of the union, one of the largest in Great Britain, to take up the Rosenberg clemency question with leaders of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress.

The Gateshead Branch of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, a cable to the Rosenberg committee reported, has wired President Truman asking a new trial for the Rosenbergs.

Before officers of the London Trades Council voted their clemency action, they heard a representative of the British Association of Scientific Workers declare that it would have been impossible for the Rosenbergs to carry out the alleged crimes without having expert scientific knowledge.

A picket line marched before the U. S. Embassy in Grosvenor

Square, London, calling for "a new trial for the Rosenbergs."

A photograph of the picket line in London newspapers showed pickets carrying signs reading: "Krupp Gets 30 Million Pounds—Rosenbergs—The Death Sentence—But We Can Stop It!" Another picket sign said: "We Demand A Fair Trial For the Rosenberg Couple."

Fifty oil refinery workers on the

Isle of Grain sent a telegram to the U. S. Embassy calling for a retrial for the Rosenbergs, "convicted," they said, "on a trumped-up spying charge."

A telegram from 30 London dock workers, the Royal Albert Group to the U. S. Embassy asked a "stay of execution."

A group of shop workers in London's West End has wired the

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## DAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS DROP TO \$700

Received Yesterday — \$721.10  
Total Thus Far — \$22,849. 20  
Still to Go — \$27,150.80

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City; or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor. (Because we're falling behind, the office will be open until 7:30 tonight. After that, bring your money to the discussion led by John Pittman at Yugoslav Hall.—See Page 3.)

portion giving several times, and some as many as a dozen times, in the five weeks of the campaign. But so many of our readers, devoted to the paper as we know they are, have not yet contributed at all.

One of the finest contributions we came yesterday from a couple

in Brooklyn. Their letter explains it.

"Knowing the need for the Daily Worker—the spark of life in our struggle against reaction and fascism—is greater today than ever, we felt that even though it is a heavy sacrifice, we must make certain the Daily continues its irre-

placeable work. With this, we, a couple of 73 and 74, have gotten together one dollar for each of our years, and are giving \$147, to help assure continued publication."

Among yesterday's contributors, too, were a group of readers and their friends of 90th St., Queens, who chipped in \$23. A Jamaica group sent \$25 to the credit of Abner Berry; an East Bronx tenants' group sent \$15, as did a group of scientific workers. Some Boro Park friends gathered \$12, and a maritime worker collected \$7. Some Manhattan readers came up with \$28.50.

In tribute to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Daily Worker columnist and defendant in the current

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# World Famous British Attorney Examines The Evidence in the Rosenberg Case

By D. N. PRITT

(First in a Series)

**PUBLIC OPINION** in more continents than one has been deeply disturbed by the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who have been lying under sentence of death for nearly eighteen months, after a conviction in the United States District Court for the Southern district of New York on a charge of conspiracy, the essence of the charge being that they conspired to obtain by espionage information about the atom bomb and other U. S. military secrets for the benefit of the USSR, a country which was not of course in a state of war against the USA during any part of the period covered by the charge (June, 1944 to June, 1950) and was indeed fighting on the same side as the USA during the most important part of the period.

I have been asked to render what service I can in the effort to secure at least a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon these two people; and I gladly do so.

I must state my qualifications for this work. I have practiced as an English barrister for 43 years, during which time I have had considerable experience both in trial and in Appellate work. In the latter, I have had to study in detail many hundreds of records of cases from all parts of the British Empire and Commonwealth, including India, in all of which countries the procedure is very similar to that of the USA; and I have studied also a certain number of records from the USA itself.

To read the record in the Rosenberg case, and to form an estimate of the value which the evidence given in the case should possess in the eye of impartial lawyers trained in Anglo-Saxon legal traditions and procedure, is thus work of the sort to which I have devoted a large part of my time during my practice as a barrister, particularly during the last twenty years.

I have felt, therefore that the best service I can give in this particular case is to study the record in detail, and to form and express a view upon the strength or weakness of the case. I have accordingly studied the record carefully, putting aside as far as humanly possible anything I had previously learned about the case, and have reached certain conclusions about both the conviction and the sentence, which I will state fully, with

## THE AUTHOR

*Denis Nowell Pritt is one of the senior members of the English bar; a Queens (formerly Kings) Counsel since 1927. Pritt was chairman of the International Committee for Investigation of the Reichstag Fire and as such he presided at the London Inquiry which proved the top Nazi Goering guilty of that frameup of Communist leaders. Evidence which came to light after World War II corroborated the London Inquiry's findings. Pritt was for many years a Labor Member of Parliament. He has also been chairman of the Bentham Committee for Poor Litigants and the Howard League for Penal Reform.*

my reason for those conclusions.

**THE INDICTMENT** on which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were tried was returned on the 31st January, 1951, against five defendants in all—the two Rosenbergs, one Morton Sobell, one Yakovlev, and one David Greenglass. David Greenglass pleaded guilty. The two Rosenbergs and Sobell pleaded not guilty and were tried together, the case of Yakovlev being severed.

The charge was that the five defendants named, together with one Harry Gold, one Ruth Greenglass, "and other persons unknown," and conspired over a period of six years, from the 8th June, 1944 to the 16th June, 1950, "the USA being there and then at war, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit the USSR, to communicate deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to wit the USSR, and representatives and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense of the USA."

It is well to explain at the outset what is the essence of the crime of conspiracy, and why a charge of conspiracy to commit some crime or other is so frequently made, in lieu of a charge that the crime was actually committed. "Conspiracy" can be defined, sufficiently for present purposes, as an agreement between two or more people to commit a crime; it is itself a crime, and the crime of conspiracy is complete as soon as two or more persons have agreed in any way whatsoever, whether formally or informally, by word or by conduct, to commit some crime; it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove the commission of the ultimate crime or even of acts amounting to an attempt to commit it. It is thus in general easier to se-

cure a conviction for conspiracy than for any other offense, for less actually to be proven against the defendants; and prejudice or excitement may lead a jury to convict parties on a mere allegation that they agreed or arranged together to do something, under circumstances where, if it were necessary to prove some positive criminal act, the jury would have to acquit because there would be no evidence at all of any such acts.

To secure a conviction is



PRITT

moreover made easier still by the operation of a peculiar rule of evidence. In all normal cases no evidence can be given against except evidence of acts which he himself did or words which he himself spoke; but in a conspiracy case, so long as some evidence—however tenuous—is given from which an agreement between the alleged conspirators might be inferred, the acts and words of any of them, asserted to be done or spoken in pursuance of the conspiracy, are admissible evidence against all the others, on the footing that they are all agents of one

another, and so responsible for each other's words and actions.

It is little wonder, in the circumstances, that in all periods of tension, in all countries, charges of conspiracy have been frequently made, and many defendants have been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment, although little has been proven against them and no other crime could plausibly even be charged. The dangers, inherent in conspiracy charges, of convictions being reached on inadequate evidence are indeed so well recognized that the rule has been firmly established in most Anglo-Saxon jurisdictions, including that of the Federal Courts of the USA, that "overt acts" demonstrating the conspiracy should be alleged in the indictment and proved.

Such overt acts are normally alleged pretty specifically, so that the defendants can really know what case they have to meet—and indeed, also that the public may know the nature and weight of the case.

**I TURN ACCORDINGLY** to study the twelve overt acts mentioned in the indictment in this case. They are in substance as follows:—

The first charge of an "overt act" asserted that Julius Rosenberg visited a building in Washington D. C., on or about the 8th June, 1944.

The second asserted that on or about the 15th November, 1944, Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg talked with Ruth Greenglass.

The third asserted that, five days later, Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass some money in New York.

The fourth asserted that, on the same day, Ruth Greenglass took a train from New York to New Mexico.

The fifth asserted that, three weeks later, Julius Rosenberg went to a building in New York.

The sixth asserted that on the same day Julius Rosenberg received from Ruth Greenglass a paper containing written information.

The seventh asserted that on or about the 5th January, 1945, in New York, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg talked with David and Ruth Greenglass.

The eighth asserted that, on the same day, Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass a portion of the side of a torn cardboard "Jello" box.

The ninth asserted that five days later Julius Rosenberg in-

troduced David Greenglass to a man in New York.

The tenth asserted that two days later thereafter Julius Rosenberg talked with David Greenglass.

The eleventh asserted that on the same day Julius Rosenberg received from David Greenglass a paper containing sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos Project.

The twelfth and last asserted that, two days after that, David Greenglass took a train from New York to New Mexico.

It will be noticed that the very informative "overt acts" of this six years' conspiracy are spread over, or rather confined to, a period of only seven months, and that the only person named as taking part in them are the two Rosenbergs and David and Ruth Greenglass; the defendants Sobell and Yakovlev are not mentioned.

It is not surprising that applications were made to the Court on behalf of Sobell for some enlightenment as to what was alleged against him; and it was finally alleged that he had joined the conspiracy on or about the 15th June, 1944, and five overt acts were alleged against him, namely that at some time in five separate months of 1946, 1947 and 1948, he had conversations with Julius Rosenberg.

The trial took place before Judge Irving R. Kaufman on fourteen days in March, 1951. The prosecution put in a list of 112 witnesses, but in fact called only 22 of them, and one other.

The strength and weakness of the case depends, of course, on these witnesses, on their characters, on what they said, who they were, and what motives or interest they had; and it is thus of the greatest importance to know clearly all these points and to see exactly:

(1) What sort of a reliable case all the witnesses between them were able to build up to establish that the Rosenbergs were guilty at all, and

(2) How serious anything was that the Rosenbergs were alleged to have done—and, above all, of course, whether what they done merited the death penalty.

I turned at once to the evidence, adding only that, as I am dealing with the cases of the Rosenbergs, I will pay little attention to evidence which implicated only other persons, including Sobell, the only other person actually on trial with them.

(To Be Continued)

## 250 HEAR SIMON W. GERSON AT YALE UNIVERSITY FORUM

Yale University students shouted down objections to the appearance of Simon W. Gerson on the speakers platform of the Yale Political Union and put free speech back on the university grounds.

The acquitted Smith Act defendant was the principal speaker at the Political Union debate over Smith Act prosecutions of Communists. Several months ago, university officials barred novelist Howard Fast from speaking at the university on the grounds that he was suspected of having Communist leanings.

Over 250 students and townspeople from New Haven packed Strathcona Hall to participate in the debate Monday.

Gerson described the Smith Act's destructive effects upon the rights of all Americans, and accused the administration of ar-

resting Communists to "muzzle the opposition" to the Korean war.

"The Communist Party has the right to advocate its position in the market place," Gerson declared. "In defending the rights of the Communist Party and Communists you are defending the historic democratic rights of all Americans and not taking a position on the correctness or incorrectness of Communist views."

"You are, in fact, defending your right to maintain a spirit of free inquiry at your own university," Gerson said.

When Gerson concluded a bitter and angry debate raged in the hall for several hours. Members of the Yale Political Union, divided into three "parties," Conservative, Third Force and Labor, argued heatedly.

Conservative party members de-

fended the Korean war, brought in the Hiss and Rosenberg trials and attacked the Soviet Union to justify continued Smith Act prosecutions. With the support of Third Force party members, the conservatives amassed the greater support on the vote to end or continue prosecutions of Communists under the Smith Act. Labor Party members and many independents voted to end the prosecutions. The vote was 60 to 38.

During the debate a student arose to denounce the political union for permitting "an avowed Communist" to appear on the platform. He wasn't able to have his say. All the remaining students in the hall booed and shouted him down.

The next day, the Yale Daily News congratulated the political union, and told the rest of the student body to look around the university. "The buildings are still there after a Communist has spoken on the platform," the student's newspaper chided.

## 'Pravda': 'H-Bomb Blackmail' Won't Be Successful, Either

MOSCOW, Nov. 20. — The newspaper "Pravda," in reference to the U. S. hydrogen bomb, today ridiculed those who think that "hydrogen blackmail will be more successful than atomic blackmail."

The reference to the bomb came in a brief paragraph in a review of the Korean war entitled "aggressors launching blackmail."

"As from a horn of plenty from the pages of the American press flow clearly inspired Pentagon demands that a new onslaught be organized in Korea, Manchuria be bombed, the blockade of China intensified and the atom bomb used," "Pravda" said.

"A characteristic racket has started in the American press in this connection the past few days concerning alleged enrichment of the American military arsenal with a certain new bomb—the super-bomb."

"Apparently by that is meant the so-called hydrogen bomb. Those who inspire such reports apparently think 'hydrogen blackmail' will be more successful than atomic blackmail."



TONIGHT at 8:30 p.m.

The DAILY WORKER presents

a discussion of Joseph Stalin's important article analyzing the operation of economic laws under socialism, and the relations between the Socialist and capitalist nations.

Speaker:

JOHN PITTMAN

Foreign Editor of the Daily Worker

Yugoslav Hall

405 West 41st St. — Admission 50c

## 3,000 Attend Funeral Rites For Isidore Weissberg

More than 3,000 persons, mostly ladies garment workers who knew him through many years of struggle, participated in the funeral rites at Manhattan Center for Isidore Weissberg, rank-and-file leader of ILGWU Dressmakers Local 22.

While many took time off from work or their lunch hour to pass by the open coffin, about 1,500 stayed through the hour-long ceremony during which representatives of a number of organizations paid tribute to the veteran working-class fighter.

They included Rubin Saltzman of the Jewish Fraternal Order, of which Weissberg was a member; Fannie Coles, long associated with him as rank-and-file leader of Local 22; Romona Carrett, Negro rank-and-file dressmaker; Paul Novick, editor of the Jewish Morning Freiheit; Morris Schappes, of Jewish Life Magazine; Barnett Cooper, rank-and-file leader of Cloak Local 9; Simon W. Gerson, legislative representative of the Communist Party of which Weissberg was for many years a member; Frances Ribaud, rank-and-file member of Local 89; and George Morris, Labor Editor of the Daily Worker.

All speakers recalled Weissberg's active part through three decades as a union leader, rank-and-file fighter for union democracy and a fighter for peace and socialism.

Novick noted bitterly that the toll of cancer, of which Weissberg died, keeps mounting. "Research institutions interested in cancer must depend on handouts of corporations although billions are available for war," he said.

"We are proud to note that Weissberg had been a member of the Communist Party until his death," said Gerson.

Weissberg was led early in life to become part of the leftwing, continued Gerson, because his struggle to lift the standards of the garment workers led him to that course. His fight, Gerson stressed, was not narrowed; he fought in behalf of all workers, said Gerson.

Many wreaths flanked the coffin. Every minute the guard at the coffin changed with many garment workers and others in line waiting to serve. The ceremonies were concluded with the singing by Mort Freiman a song dedicated to the Warsaw Ghetto fighters and to the Spanish Civil War anti-fascist fighters.

The pallbearers were some of Weissberg's closest associates in the union movement. They were followed by his wife, Miriam and others of the family and a lineup of garment workers each carrying a wreath.

He was buried at the cemetery of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order near Farmingdale, L. I., next to the grave of Joseph Boruchowitz, outstanding leader of the rank-and-file in the ILGWU who died several years ago.

## Churchill to Come Here Early in '53

LONDON, Nov. 20. — Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler probably will go to the U. S. early in 1953 to establish working contact with the new Republican administration, authoritative sources reported tonight.

## Macy Withdraws Firing Threats After Stoppages

Wednesday's stoppages of more than 1,000 workers at Macy's Herald Square store forced the company to withdraw its threat to suspend 200 workers, it was learned yesterday.

Agreement was reached in an all-night session between the store and officials of the CIO United Department Store Employees Local 1-S.

The company had threatened to suspend the 200 workers after they protested the failure to get a wage increase which the union had won in an arbitration decision. The 200 workers had crowded the 13th floor, where the executive offices are located, and were joined by hundreds of other workers from all departments when word got around of the company threat.

Under the union-store agreement, the parties will go to the original arbitrator, Prof. Emanuel Stein, for "clarity" on the rule of 6% cost an hour which he handed down last month. The store claimed that the award exempted large sections of workers and on this basis included no rule on any part of it in the pay envelopes of hundreds of workers. The agreement provides that the arbitrator hear the arguments today (Friday) and

hand down a decision no later than Monday.

Late Wednesday afternoon, when sales at the big store came to a virtual standstill, store officials asked for a meeting with Samuel Kovatsky, Local 1-S president, and other union leaders. The company officials admitted the workers "have us over a barrel."

The all-night meeting, in addition to resulting in the special arbitration agreement and the rescinding of the firing threats, also provided that the company would pay the workers for the time they spent off the job.

Following the all-night negotiations 250 shop stewards met and voted to "suspend hostilities" against the company.

The arbitration was the result of a contractual wage reopener which came up last February. The union's contract runs until Feb. 1953.

# Big Business Opens Campaign Against Old-Age Pensions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The United States Chamber of Commerce, in its first major step to put through its reactionary program in the next Congress, moved against the Social Security Law. The Chamber announced it is polling its members on a recommendation that would provide for what it calls a "pay-as-you-go" system with all forms of old age benefits, or supplementary assistance lumped into one "minimum layer of benefits."

The Chamber's plan is in line with its campaign to show how General Eisenhower can slash the federal budget at the expense of what little is still being spent for social welfare purposes.

Claiming the present social security program is committed to "continually higher benefits" in the future years than the trust fund can pay the Chamber wants "major changes" in the law for "periodic adjustments" of social security taxes on pay envelopes to allegedly protect the fund from "bankruptcy."

The Chamber's plan is couched in the usual business executive terminology that gives the impression government economy and security for the trust fund is the objective. But it is evident that the move is the first in the campaign to scuttle the Social Security Law.

The Chamber has conducted a campaign of hatred against this law since 1936 when it took effect. The Chamber then sought to undermine President Roosevelt reelection campaign with the poison propaganda that starting January, 1937, every American "will be tagged," and will be "just a number."

The Chamber charges in its statement that "some persons" figured they could "dip into the

trust fund today to pay increased benefits tomorrow." The Chamber also deplored the rise of Social Security rolls from 1,800,000 13 years ago to 2,700,000 today and that benefits have been increased.

The Chamber is objecting especially to the policy of old-age assistance to the states from which destitute aged receiving either the minimum pittance or nothing, get some supplementary relief. The Chamber's proposal would put such persons on social security, but spread the new burden on those paying the social security tax as well as keep down the benefit levels because all payments, including that which came from old-age assistance, would have to come from the Social Security trust fund.

## Her Words Rang Out Beyond The Walls of the Courthouse

By CLAUDIA JONES

With head erect, she stood magnificent at the left end of the counsel table in the packed courtroom at Foley Square. It was our beloved Elizabeth Gurley Flynn addressing the court in her own behalf of the sacred working class principle that "an injury to one is an injury to all."

Every seat was filled as one looked over the courtroom. Here were friends, neighbors and comrades, Negro and white. Here there was a wife of one of the defendants, there a sister or brother. Here were mothers, women's delegations, 20 women from New Jersey who know Gurley Flynn's 40-year fight for the welfare of her people, of labor, of her country.

On their faces, one could see that they understood as Elizabeth's words rang out, once, twice and then again and again speaking to the jury and to the world beyond for all to hear. To the prosecutor who demanded as so many of the witchhunters have demanded in the past the naming of names for future victimizations, she gave the answer:

"To compel me to answer is to violate the rights of others. . . . It is neither defiance nor my wish to be in contempt of this court, but a matter of principle."

DEEP ANGER, I am sure, flowed through the audience—except the FBI agents and stoolies who audibly displayed their satisfaction at the new persecution—as the U.S. Attorney Myles Lane, moved up his new tactics to hamper the defense in this trial. And Judge Dimock upheld the prosecutor by sentencing to prison for 30 days the great woman who would not betray honor, principle of her fellow-Americans.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was sentenced to jail, after direct testimony for nearly a month, after cross-examination of over a week in which to the best of her knowledge and recollection she faithfully defended the convictions the principles by which she has lived and fought for over 40 years.

These principles took a new meaning as she stood in the dock. "I feel very strongly, and I have no desire to be in contempt of this court, but to furnish lists of names seems irrelevant. . . . morally repugnant to the traditions of the labor movement. . . ."

Explaining orally that if she named a worker in industry as a Communist he would lose his job, she stated: "He would be followed by the FBI, prosecution under the

McCarran and Smith Acts could result. . . . I feel I would discredit my long and honorable record in the labor movement by answering Mr. Mark's questions."

She told the judge, not once but several times, that she had many friends in the labor movement, who although not agreeing with her political opinion would nevertheless be "shocked" if she bowed to the prosecutor's plan and identified a list of persons as Communists. She pointed out that the prosecution had conceded that the Communist Party was not outlawed. "Therefore," she stated, "it should be assumed I should not, as a leader of my party be called upon to place members of my party in jeopardy. . . . persons I should name would be dragged before Congressional committees."

ONE COULD NOT be objective—and I speak as a co-defendant, comrade and co-worker with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn—as one sat in that courtroom. Deep pride in the courage, self-sacrifice and dignity of this towering working-class leader filled one's breast as she faced the not-so-vain prosecutor now besmirched with the revelations in the press of links with organized immorality and crime. And it was this man who tried to make Gurley Flynn the one who was weakening the dignity of the court!

We felt pride when our Elizabeth clearly threw back at the prosecutor these words:

"I have gone back 40 years in American labor history in my testimony here. But to name other people, to speak for them. . . . NO!"

We felt pride in the statement of Potts Perry who spoke for himself and the defendants, raising the issues involved, the betrayal of in-

nocent men and women to loss of job, FBI persecution and persecution.

We felt pride in the way the attorneys for the defense, John McTernan, Mary Kaufman, and Frank Serri and Jim Wright, showed how with this weapon in their hands, the prosecution can go on endless fishing expeditions for names, getting new victims at will.

The execution of the sentence was delayed after a magnificent court struggle so as not to rob the defense completely and immediately of the leading part that Gurley Flynn plays in the defense. This obviously is one of the aims of the prosecution. The government knew this when it heard the working class woman leader say proudly and firmly: "I am not likely to change my position which I have arrived at after great soul-searching. Since it is a principled position, there is no chance of changing it."

It was a day for our history books. It was a day that will live, made memorable by the words and actions of a proud woman, a Communist leader, defending the traditions of her Irish ancestors, of the working class, the Negro people and all who cherish peace, democracy, brotherhood.

## Bus Segregation Ruled Illegal

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 20. — Segregation of Negro passengers by a bus company was ruled illegal in interstate commerce by a federal district judge here.

The decision is believed to be the first in a case involving segregation on buses or trains operating between two states having different laws.

CLAUDIA JONES



## Press Roundup

THE NEWS front-pages the headline: "FBI Opens U. S. 3 Finger Hunt." Have they looked in some judge's chambers? The News says the Proskauer Commission was "too tender" with Luchese, and tries to give the impression that the GOP is as saintly as Tammany is crooked. No mention by the News that Luchese bought Republican favors as well as Democratic.

THE MIRROR's Walter Winchell, who has only two items poking anti-Semitic "fun" at Jewish names (the modest fellow doesn't want to top Goebels' record) says the Justice Department is probing the Daily Worker's "coverage of C. Chaplin's activities in the last 15 years." Isn't that brilliant sleuthing! They "can't find the boss of the underworld, but they located the newspaper files in the Public Library. As for this paper's "coverage of Chaplin, it's been in mighty good company all these years in hailing the man's humanity and artistry—most of the world in fact. McGranery and Winchell can cuddle up with the corpse of Hitler—he didn't like Chaplin either.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM is beside itself with rage because an Army doctor, named by some thing as a "Communist," spent "nine months doctoring" the Korean soldiers imprisoned on Kojima Island. Clearly, the "Communist" angle is only incidental this time. What burns the Telegram is that some one was "doctoring" prisoners instead of shooting them down. Is it true the Telegram turned down Ise Koch as an editorial writer because she was too sentimental?

THE HERALD TRIBUNE complains that the Soviet Union's policy is so "insidious" that Europeans see "no danger of war."

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN wants the Proskauer Commission to "Finish The Job!" Very impressive except that the Hearstings are silent about having the Commission call not only Luchese but Federal Judge Murphy, the intimate of the gangland boss. But then Murphy is the Hearsting's darling for having prosecuted Alger Hiss. Putting the judge on the stand might blow that witchhunting frameup skyhigh, mightn't it?

THE POST sounds the alarm. The French Communist Party hasn't a "moment to lose." Its vote has dropped from more than 5,000,000 to more than 5,000,000—a catastrophic development as any Post editor can see. The Post's expert on French Communists (he made an "extended study") does a little alarm-sounding for himself, though. "Neutrality" is on the rise, and millions of Frenchmen believe "Stalin's imaginative new thesis" that a war between socialist Russia and capitalist America isn't going to take place. He calls it "imaginative," you understand, because it hurts even to imagine it. But what is one to do when he sees his lovely anti-Soviet war stolen right from under his nose?—R. F.



## World of Labor

by George Morris

### The Lesson in the Flaxer Case Fight

THE DISMISSAL of the charges against Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers, is an important victory for labor as a whole. While the victim picked in this case is a veteran progressive in the labor movement who has gone through a generation of red-baiting, the issue involved was recognized even by conservative leaders of labor as one vitally affecting all of labor. There is an important lesson in the fight that freed Flaxer.

Brought before the vicious Senate McCarran witchhunters, he was not only asked the usual questions in an effort to red-bait him and his union of public workers which he refused to answer, but the committee also demanded that he produce the membership rolls of his union.

Flaxer refused to answer the former questions, on ground of self-incrimination, and he refused to honor the latter question on the ground that he would never betray his trust to those who enrolled in the union and disclose their names to a committee out to victimize them and smash their union.

THUS THIS LABOR leader, who has for years been most shamelessly attacked by both CIO and AFL leaders because of his progressive views, stood up to champion one of the most cardinal principles of a trade

union—the right to keep its membership rolls secret from those who seek to destroy it.

It has been well established in the labor movement since its infancy, that if the secrecy of its membership rolls is violated then whatever right a union may be granted to exist and bargain is a mockery. A union that is strongly established recognized and protected by contracts, can drop its fears and even put its membership on a checkoff basis. But a union that has made only partial progress and is denied a contract or recognition, as is the case for most UPW members, is duty-bound to guard the identity of its members.

The Department of Justice apparently felt that an important precedent for union-busting could be set if the first target were a union that is called "left" and has the enmity of both CIO and AFL leaders. Most labor leaders were silent. But there were a few important exceptions even in the top layer of labor. Hugo Ernst, president of the Hotel and Restaurant International of the AFL issued a statement that put the issue squarely as one in which all labor is vitally interested. Although himself an anti-Communist for decades, he called for support of Flaxer's fight. Ernst was followed by one of the most conservative of the AFL's unions—William Hutchinson's Brotherhood of Carpenters. That union's official organ, the

Carpenter, ran an editorial in its July issue that placed that union squarely in support of Flaxer's fight notwithstanding as it stressed, that no union leadership takes second place to the Brotherhood's anti-Communism.

IT IS PRECISELY because a common front was developing on this issue in labor ranks, and the nationwide spotlight was directed on this fight, that the scheme back of the prosecution's case was exposed and the charges were thrown out. True, the key count-on membership rolls—was thrown out on technical grounds. But it was at least an initial victory.

The lesson is that in unity—regardless of ideological or other differences among workers—there is strength for labor. But while Flaxer's case was thrown out one day, on the next, U. S. Attorney Myles Lane walked into the Foley Square court room where 13 Communists are on trial, and moved for the jailing of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn while still on trial, because she refused to identify a list of people put before her by the prosecution. Miss Flynn, stood up for the same principle Flaxer had defended with the support of anti-Communist labor leaders. If a prosecutor can invoke the conspiracy doctrine against Communists and persecute anyone who is allegedly linked to the so-called "conspiracy" or refuses to help the prosecutor do so, then a union can also get the same treatment. Unions have been persecuted as "conspiracies" for 150 years under the same doctrine, so it shouldn't be hard to apply the pattern to them—if it sticks against Communists.

Thanks to A. K. for \$12 collected from a group of "Negro and white Communist and non-Communist readers" in an electrical shop for the save-the-Daily fund drive and \$10 from S. P. R. of Brooklyn.

clandestinely, lest the "law enforcement bodies" persecute those who circulated them. While Nazism is considered just a childhood prank.

And now I turn to the fund drive to keep the paper alive. An old friend, now convalescing in a resort, wrote: "After learning about the Compass, I figured it was my duty to do my bit toward getting money together from vacationers here. I'm enclosing a check for \$20. . . ."

From Jamaica, A.O. JO and PO send their "second \$10 contribution to our beloved paper" and Janet and Bill sent \$10 slated for "an almost dead bank account" and pledged "our continued support all the way." George Ballard (a pseudonym) sent a second \$10. . . . Two Forest Hills friends, \$5. . . . Paul and Evelyn, \$10. . . . Another \$10 from a contributor whose stationery bore the initials ETS. . . . A friend whom I had not seen for a long time brought in \$25 from a Jamaica, L. I., group, the proceeds of an affair. Let's have more of this sort of thing.) And an IUE worker sent \$5 with a number of helpful suggestions for improving the paper.

And finally a mechanic in Harlem who does not read the paper regularly because he does not read English well. He hailed me the other day and said he had heard that "our paper needs money," and handed over an unsolicited \$5, part of his day's earnings as a mechanic.

With the \$418 acknowledged to date and \$105 noted above, this column's total is now \$523. Thanks, and keep 'em rolling.

## Fund

(Continued from Page 1)  
witchhunt trial at Foley Square, a group of Brooklyn readers sent \$18. Her "courage and strength are an inspiration to us all," they write, adding that "we can't conceive of being without the Daily."

Our "Old Reliable" friends from Schenectady send \$20; and another veteran supporter of the paper from neighboring Troy sends \$10. From a Cleveland, there is \$1, perhaps the fourth or fifth from him, we've lost count.

There were at least half a dozen tens over the weekend, with notes that this made the "third" or the "fourth." Typical was this one from Brooklyn: "Enclosed find \$10. This makes a total of \$40 so far. We will most definitely send more next week. The 'Daily' just must go on."

Another Brooklynite sends \$10 and says simply: "This makes \$40; and a third Brooklynite sends \$10 and says it is the third in 1 1/2 months. A Spanish-speaking worker, he writes he does not understand Marxism "deeply" but does understand it is the goal for a better world for everyone."

A young worker from Manhattan sends his third ten and says it is heartening to witness the generosity of our working-class readers built upon their understanding and love for our paper. It has prompted "a once-hesitant me to give at the very least one week's salary."

While we're recording youth, there is \$5 from an L.I. teen-ager in Manhattan's 7th A.D. (upper west side) who writes: "This is all we could get this week, will try to collect more each week. His kind of hard because we're mainly working-class Puerto Rican youth with very little money, so the main support we have to offer is moral."

Another Manhattanite sends \$10 and notes, "This makes \$25—more in a couple of weeks." And from Valley Stream, L. I., comes \$5 with a note that there was \$15 last week, and more to come. "We know how desperately our paper needs money, and how desperately we need our paper," it says. A Queens reader encloses \$10, "my second contribution," and there is \$5 from the ever-faithful Peppi, who sends money all-year-round.

Another Brooklynite, who has sent a couple of times, sends another, and asks if he is credited to Bernard Burton for his "very lucid" writing. Still another sends \$5 including \$3 given by her mother, and promises some each week for the rest of the drive. And a Jefferson School member sends \$10, and expects to make it \$25 by Xmas.

There is \$25 from a couple in Brooklyn, old and tried friends of the paper; and \$10 from still another Brooklynite who sees the day coming when the "hearts and minds of Americans will avenge unerringly" in our direction.

The untiring letter-writer—A. Garcia Diaz—sent \$10 earlier, and adds \$5. A group of film workers collected \$100 to be credited to Dave Platt, and a group of Bronx members of District 68, wage-house workers, sent in \$47.

Bronx poker players sent \$7, their 7th contribution thus far; there was \$50 from a group of Bronx supporters and \$5 from a Southern Boulevard press group.

A Greenwich Village Communist Party club sent \$22, a Brighton club \$20. A group of readers in Mohegan Colony contributed \$50. A CIO union member in New York sends \$5, all he can spare now, but will send more later "of course." He notes a "war we don't want" costs him a day's pay each week in taxes, and the DW fights for peace.

A Philadelphia sends "another contribution of \$3"; there is \$10 from a Staten Island supporter with the note that we should "keep going," things are changing fast. A Bostonian sends \$15; there is \$25 from Middletown, Conn.; \$6 and a promise of more from Superior, Wis.; an Atlantic City hotel worker sends \$2 and urges we keep up the good work; there is \$2 from Philly, \$5 from Roxbury, \$1 from a Michigan farmer.

A 70-year-old worker from Elmhurst, N. Y. sends \$5 and writes he has been reading the workers' press since he was 14 and "wants to continue doing so." He likes the "new ideas expressed in the Daily Worker for a young new world, democracy and peace."

There is a second contribution of \$5 from a Haverhill, N. Y. reader; \$12 from Kingston, N. Y.; \$20 from Hillsdale, N. J.; \$8 from Union, N. J.; \$10 from Kenosha, Wis.; a second (or maybe 3rd ten) from a San Francisco reader; and \$5 from Superior, Wis.; the same reader who sent the \$5 acknowledged above. A Manhattan O. reader sends claim first there is another \$5 from Duluth; \$5 from Cleveland; \$30 from Chicago and another \$5 from that city.

From a group of Hoboken workers, who see in the Daily Worker their teacher in fighting against vicious, exploiting employers, we received \$12 and the promise of more to be collected.

There was \$15 from a San Francisco supporter who sent us some two or three previous contributions over the past week or two. And from Melrose, Mass., came a third contribution of \$5 from a young worker who has pledged to send a weekly gift until he has given a week's salary (\$27.23).

A Minnesota sends \$2 and a note expressing the view that Eisenhower's victory will compel the people to gather their forces since they will be "born of their illusions" and will realize they must depend on their own militancy to get anything.

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Coming in the weekend WORKER Teacher Trials by Bernard Barton

## On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

### Life Catches Up with The Foley Square Circus

THERE ARE 13 LEADERS of the Communist Party on trial in Foley Square charged with being part of a "conspiracy" to form a group for the purpose of "teaching and advocating" the violent overthrow of the U. S. government. The overt acts alleged by the government range from mailing letters and writing articles for magazines publicly circulated to attending meetings. The government does not even charge, that any one of the defendants ever committed an act of violence, so the prosecutors fall back upon that old legal catch-all—"conspiracy."

But let us leave Foley Square for a while and go to New Orleans where recently scare headlines announced the uncovering of a "Nazi Storm Troopers Club" of white teen-agers. This gang had cached 4,000 rounds of ammunition, and had as a requirement for membership, the smashing of a street lamp, hitting a Negro with a brick and jump off a fast-moving train. Police told a reporter for the daily New Orleans States on Nov. 10 they believed "the group was organized by adults" and that their activity was "subversive."

CHIEF DEPUTY SHERIFF John Stewart, of Jefferson Parish, center of the Nazi group's activity, blamed the parents of the boys—all of whom were well-to-do—for the organization. The

FBI began an investigation and then dropped it, explaining that agents found no violations of federal laws.

It would seem clear to anyone but an FBI agent that the real organizers of this teen-age group were engaged in really subversive acts against the U. S. in that they sought to transfer the loyalties of these youths to a former enemy.

While all of this was going on, the Communist Party in Florida and Alabama was carrying on a fight for democracy.

In support of a Federal grand jury investigating the Ku Klux Klan in Miami, the Communist Party issued a leaflet urging that the investigation be "conducted in a vigorous and honest manner."

Or take the mimeographed Communist newspaper, Hot Blast published in Birmingham for steelworkers. "The white worker," a Hot Blast editorial reads in part, "must realize that until the Negro achieves freedom, the white worker will be held back, too. And Understanding this, he will support the Negro's right to vote and he, the worker, will vote for Negro candidates, just as he votes for labor candidates."

THIS IS ACTIVITY branded "subversive" by the U. S. Attorney General and the FBI. It is significant that both the Florida leaflet and the Alabama newspaper must be distributed



## GURLEY FLYNN AND JUSTICE

(Continued from Page 1)

stitution constitute a veritable rogues gallery of political corruption.

The Tom Clark who ordered the first Smith Act indictments against Eugene Dennis and his colleagues was sitting on the lid of the reeking tax scandals in the Department of Justice.

The J. Howard McGrath, whom Clark made his successor as head of the Department of Justice, had to run out of his office in a hurry rather than reveal the sources of his and his fellow-officials' private incomes. But it was this same saintly McGrath who ranted against "the menace of Communism" and ordered new trials and deportations right and left.

The James P. McGranery, who then followed as D. of J. head, quickly ordered the disbanding of the grand juries set up to expose the crime syndicates, but he accompanied this act of grace to the underworld by ordering new FBI raids on political victims under the Smith Act.

NOW IN NEW YORK the trail of corruption, the wholesale buying of judgeships, the selling of justice in the courts, the racket of bribery and "the fix," leads straight to the door of this same mob of "anti-Communist" frameup artists.

The cry of "subversive" is the favorite cry of the crook and the defiler of American justice.

The Smith Act trials and the McCarran raids against the foreign-born have become the favorite figleaf of a gang of political pirates buying and selling office, plundering and looting America's treasury.

THE SAME MYLES LANE who demands that Gurley Flynn become a scab and an informer is linked directly and personally to the notorious gangster Luchese. This conscienceless careerist dares to pose as "saving" America from Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. While he pillories her on the witness stand, his crony Luchese is mysteriously granted the unprecedented gift by the State Crime Commission of a pledge never to call him to the witness stand!

The same Irving Saypol who furthered his career to the State Supreme Court over the bodies of the Communist leaders and the framed Rosenbergs is part and parcel of the De Sapio machine which reeks with criminality and immorality.

An ex-State Supreme Court judge, long honored, and no doubt a fierce "anti-Communist," is now revealed to be up to his neck in shady financial deals in his court. Is he the only one? Only a fool would think so.

The price of a high court judgeship is reputed to be \$100,000. The underworld collects. If the going gets too hot, order the arrests of some more "subversives" like Gurley Flynn! If the headlines get too hot, arrange a trap for the witness and get her to inform. If she refuses—as she must—you become a headline hero "fighting communism" and the people may forget Luchese!

SUCH THEN is the astonishing picture which confronts the labor movement and the nation as a whole—behind the frameup of Communists, America is being sold down the river. It is being betrayed to indecency, moral decay, profiteering, and war by political mobsters who serve Big Business first and foremost and the underworld crime syndicates tied in with them.

The smell of these professional "anti-Communists" reminds one of the obscene Hitler Nazis and Mussolini fascists who were revealed by history to be the biggest thieves and grafters since the days of the Roman Empire.

This is the fight of the trade unions. Where these political mobsters run riot, it is the rights of labor which face the most intense attack. If they can frame leftwing labor leaders like Gurley Flynn and her colleagues, they can frame for jail or deportation any labor leader or trade unionist whatsoever. A record of "anti-Communism" won't help.

WHAT SHOULD the people do? We believe that they should—

- Demand an immediate halt to the outrageous "contempt" sentence hurled at Gurley Flynn as a mockery of justice.

- Demand an immediate probe of the whole filthy tie-up of the Dewey and Tammany machines with the underworld mobs, with special reference to the tie-up of the "anti-Communist" prosecutors and judges like Saypol, Kaufman, Murphy, McGohery to the mobsters.

- Demand a halt to the Smith Act thought-control indictments and the McCarran deportation raids which menace the rights of the entire trade union movement.

- Unite all groups, regardless of politics, to protect democracy and civil liberties from the graft-soaked "anti-Communists."

## EYES ON UN



## Where the Guilt Lies in Terrorization of Kenya

(Concluding Article)

THE BRITISH overlords of Kenya have recognized that the Kenya African Union was too strong for a direct assault; it could not be immediately and arbitrarily outlawed as were its predecessors. So they plotted a flank attack. The plot was exposed more than a month before the blitz in Kenya, when E. W. Mathu, African member of the Kenya Executive and Legislative Councils, and M. Moiyo Koinange, KAU delegate in Great Britain, issued the following joint statement at a London press conference in early September:

"In recent months there has been a concerted propaganda campaign fostered by the Kenya Europeans about a growing unrest and crime wave among the African people. Sensational stories of secret societies plotting to establish a 'reign of terror' and to 'massacre all whites' have been splashed on the front pages of the newspapers in England. . . .

"It has been claimed that there exists a secret organization called Mau Mau, allegedly supported by Kenya Africans, and especially by the Kikuyu. Up till now no convincing evidence has been produced by anybody to establish the existence of such an organization. The KAU and all African leaders have publicly denied any knowledge of it, and they have also completely dissociated themselves publicly from any subversive movements. This was done, for example, at a recent meeting at Kiambu attended by at least 30,000 Africans. . . .

"Should it be proved, however, that such an organization (Mau Mau) does in fact exist, there is no doubt that its significance can be only minimal, and that its importance is being exaggerated, we fear, for political and economic reasons. . . .

"The tremendous increase in the membership of the KAU, and the growing support for the demands of the Africans in Britain, have alarmed the leaders of the European Electors' Union (political organization of Kenya whites) and some Euro-

### Washington Reports Kenya Student

The British colonial government has reached into the U. S. for 26-year-old Muge Gatheru, a Kenya African student, now enrolled in Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, it was revealed in an Associated Negro Press dispatch.

Gatheru, who has been in the U. S. more than two years, the dispatch related, has been ordered out of the country by the U. S. State Department, obviously acting in cooperation with the British. It was also revealed that Gatheru recently was questioned by the State Department about his activities with the Kenya African Union.

St. Clair Drake, a professor at Roosevelt College in Chicago, has announced that a committee is being formed for the protection of African students from white supremacy victimization.

Dr. Horace Mann Bend, president of Lincoln University, was quoted as saying:

"We have been given no technical reason for cancelling Gatheru's visa. We are sure the real reason is political. The alma mater of Kwame Nkrumah, first native Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, will not betray the trust Africans have placed in her."

pean farmers. They are determined to maintain their dominant position in the economic, political and social life of Kenya. . . .

"Under the pretext of suppressing crime and establishing law and order, the representative organizations of the Africans are being attacked. Recently meetings of the KAU have been banned. It is even illegal for more than six Africans to meet without prior permission of the government! A number of members of the executive and leading officials of the KAU are being arrested. The impression is being created that a definite campaign is under way to suppress this organization."

THE FLIMSINESS of the Mau Mau camouflage behind which the British opened their

all-out assault in Kenya is evidenced by the numerous factual contradictions and the unverified sources of the chauvinistic rot in most of the press reports. The N. Y. Times (Sept. 18 editorial) admits that the British "know surprisingly little about the Mau Mau" yet in the same paragraph links it with the KAU. Some commentators rhyme it with "cow"; others with "hoe." And there have appeared at least four different translations of "Mau Mau," although the fact is that it doesn't exist in any African language. There is, however, another word, Muzungu; it is the Africans' name for the white man, meaning he who is crazy or dizzy.

The burning grievances of Kenya Africans, the gross injustices which they suffer—the Herenvolk's theft of their land, above all—account for the scattered acts of violence against Kenya whites. And the Africans' well-founded hate and contempt for informers and other "tools of white men" explains what has happened to such characters.

It is not any Mau Mau but the British officials themselves who are guilty of terrorization. The notorious, savage tactics of Britain's "police action" in Malaya are being applied in Kenya: concentration camps into which thousands of Africans are being thrown without charges of trial; man-hunts by police, military, and vigilante groups aided by dogs, armored cars and planes; mass arrests and collective punishment of entire African villages and communities designated as "uncooperative."

Finally, let us remember that Britain tops the roster of the "free world" allies of the U. S. government, and that Kenya is regarded as a key African anchor-base in that alliance's war strategy.





## Korea

(Continued from Page 1)  
tan resolution, Eden stressed that prisoners exchange is "the one outstanding issue."

He implied at least a lack of logic in the U. S. Government's insistence that the killing continue in Korea over the prisoner issue when he noted that "casualties on both sides have been mounting steadily" as the stalemate in truce talks continues.

"Does this (the Indian) initiative bring us nearer agreement on the one outstanding issue or does it not?" Eden asked the 60 member committee. "It is my belief that it does," he continued, "and I pray that this committee may find agreement in regard to it."

The Indian resolution "affirms that force shall not be used against prisoners of war to prevent or effect their return to their homelands, and that they shall at all times be treated humanely in accordance with the specific provisions of the Geneva Convention and with the general spirit of the Convention."

The resolution further provides for a Repatriation Commission composed of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland, or four other non-belligerent states.

Eden offered two amendments to the Indian plan, that a fifth

"umpire" be added to the four-member commission and that the UN Korea Reconstruction Agency or other agency be responsible for the proposed "resettlement" in conditions of peaceful employment of those prisoners who do not elect to return home.

A violent anti-armistice diatribe was delivered by Syngman Rhee's Foreign Minister, Y. D. Yang. Echoing the views of the soon-to-be Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Rhee's spokesman denounced "any resolution aimed at an armistice" and demanded extension of the Korean conflict into China, with the ultimate creation of a "buffer zone" carved out of the Chinese province of Manchuria.

American soldiers fighting in Korea consider their government's opposition to exchanging prisoners and reaching a truce as senseless as the whole war itself, according to Ernie Hill correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

Writing in that paper's issue of Nov. 10, Hill described the discussion session of GIs at "rest and recuperation" centers to which they may be sent for "five days or every three months."

Hill wrote:  
The question of forced repatriation of Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war is one that is kicked around in most such sessions. And almost every session ends with the statement: "If they'd let me decide I'd send all the Communists back north whether they wanted to go or not. One day we are trying to kill them and the next day we let thousands of our guys get killed to protect them. The whole war doesn't make sense and neither does this."

The GIs in Korea, Hill declares flatly, "don't like" this war "and most of them only want to get out of the Korean hellhole and its complexities."

One soldier, William D. Mendonca of Watsonville, Ga., is quoted by Hill as charging that the U. S. entered Korea to test its weapons on the Korean people. "It looks to me," he said, "like we're running a big proving ground in Korea to try out all our new weapons and planes." David C. Chrestay of Duquesne, Pa., said: "This is the craziest war anybody ever fought."

The general debate on Korea will continue through Monday, after which the Political Committee may consider specific resolutions.

These include not only the Pakistan, India and "21-nation" resolutions but the resolution offered Nov. 10 by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky for an 11-member commission on peace in Korea.

## Gurley Flynn

(Continued from Page 1)  
48 Communist Party national committeemen, that Miss Flynn agreed to answer the question.

Ganley is a defendant under a Smith Act indictment in Michigan.

Marks launched his new fishing expedition by asking Miss Flynn if she knew all persons elected to the Communist Party's national committee at the 1945 party convention.

"No, I do not know all members who were elected then," she replied.

"Do you know Nat Ganley?" the prosecutor snapped.

"I am sorry, Mr. Marks, I just can't answer that question," Miss Flynn said.

### SAME PROCEDURE

Marks followed Wednesday's procedure when Judge Edward J. Dimock sentenced Miss Flynn to 30 days in jail for refusing to name

two persons—Clara Bodian and Lou Diskin—as Communists. He asked Judge Dimock to direct her to answer. Dimock did so. She again refused, and the jury was sent from the room.

Defense attorney Mary Kaufman reminded the court there was already in evidence a document stipulated by the defense listing all members of the national committee elected in 1945.

"It is in the record that Nat Ganley was elected to the national committee," Mrs. Kaufman pointed out. "This has no other purpose than to harass the witness."

Defense attorney John T. McTernan said: "We stipulated to accept the list as those elected to the national committee in 1945 to avoid just such a thing as is happening now."

Marks offered the alibi that he was fishing for names to show some members of the national committee were elected under assumed names. He asked if Ganley was known as Nat Kaplan outside of the Communist Party.

"I never heard of him being known by that name," Miss Flynn replied. "I always heard of him being referred to as Nat Ganley."

The prosecutor asked if Herbert March was elected to the national committee in 1945. Miss Flynn scanned the list of committee members, introduced earlier, and said she did not find his name there. She added, she did not recall

## Pittsburgh Trial Recessed to Dec. 1

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 20.—The Smith Act trial of the Pittsburgh trial was recessed late today until Dec. 1. Presiding Judge William Alvah Stewart announced as the reason that he was undergoing a serious operation later this week. Stewart said the chief judge of the federal court of appeals for this district was attempting to find another judge to sit over the trial.

anyone by that name being elected to the committee.

Marks then placed in evidence a story in the July 21, 1948, issue of the Daily Worker which mentioned March. Because of an apparent typographical error, March's name was listed along with names of Communist national committeemen.

Asked if defendant Weinstein used another name when he was a member of the national committee, Miss Flynn said: "He was known as Louis Weinstein."

She told the jury, however, that some Communists used other names in order to protect themselves from loss of employment and against other forms of discrimination.

### NO CONNECTION

The prosecutor's line of cross-examination, which has been continuing for eight days, had little relation to the charge in the indictment that the defendants "conspired to teach and advocate overthrow of the U. S. Government."

Marks asked Miss Flynn if defendant Alexander Trachtenberg was a member of the party's political committee in the 1920's. She replied she was not in the party at that time and could not answer the question. She recalled meeting Trachtenberg following World War I when he was a leading member of the Socialist Party.

Marks named other defendants—William Weinstein, V. J. Jerome, Pettis Perry, Alexander Bittelman—and demanded Miss Flynn give a detailed account of their activities.

"We're now getting into an FBI investigation," McTernan objected. He pointed out the prosecution's questions were not proper in cross-

examination, but dealt with what the witness was believed to have heard, what this person or that person had to say about Bittelman, etc. Marks then shifted to another line. His questions dealt with the early period when Miss Flynn was not a member of the Communist Party. Very little of the examination went into questions of party policy and activity in 1945-1951, the period covered by the indictment.

When the examination touched on party policy during the period covered by the indictment, Miss Flynn answered the questions directly and without hesitation.

Q. Did the Communist Party teach from 1945 to 1951 that capitalism was preparing for war to postpone the developing economic crisis?

A. That isn't the whole reason, Mr. Marks.

Q. Didn't the Communist Party in 1945-51 refer to the rank spread of militarism in the U. S.?

A. Militarism had reached a highly developed stage.

Q. That it was spreading in the U. S.?

A. More so than at any time in our history. . . . Monopoly's war drive is not just militarism.

Q. It includes militarism?

A. Yes, it includes militarism.

The trial was recessed to continue to 10:30 a.m. today.

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Nov. 21, 22, 23

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MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

#### THE EASY RULES are:

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- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Wear.

\*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

#### PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
  - 2—A piece of sewing of your own choice.
  - 3—One of your own choice for dress or gown.
  - 4—Gift for a dress — we choose this.
- Panel of 5 Judges—2 Models, 2 Demonstrators from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

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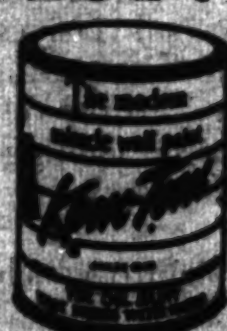
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**IRVING**  
on the death of his  
**MOTHER**

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WILL share my handsome downtown apt. with woman, references, or rent a room with use of apt. All modern conveniences. Write Box 410, The Worker.

### APARTMENT TO RENT

APARTMENT for rent in Hoboken, New Jersey. Call NO 1-3042 between 7 and 9 p.m.

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2-ROOM APARTMENT for sale, with furniture. In quiet residential section. Call between 4 and 6 p.m., 1388 Clinton Ave., Apt. 2A, Bronx.

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# Paul Eluard's Finest Poetry Born in Fight Against Fascism

By DAVID PLATT

The true poets of today like those of the past are poets who lift their voices against the oppression of the peoples, who herald the triumph of humanity.

Paul Eluard, the French Communist who died Nov. 18, was such a poet.

He was the author of some 70 books including an anthology of resistance poetry, and his poems, like the work of Pablo Neruda, Nazim Hikmet, Louis Aragon and Nicolas Guillen, expressed and inspired the fight for justice and liberty.

Eluard started out as a dadaist and surrealist but left this phase of his life behind forever during the struggle against German fascism.

He was a participant in the French resistance against Hitler and some of his finest poems were written in praise of the heroes who fought for the independence of their land.

Writing about Eluard's death, Francois Mauriac, one of the leading conservative writers of France, Nobel Prize winner and editorialist for the right-wing Figaro, wrote in that paper yesterday that Eluard's poem *Liberte* should be memorized in all the classrooms of France.

After the liberation, Eluard, following in the footsteps of Picasso, Elsa Triolet, Joliot Curie, Fougere, Aragon, joined the Communist Party of France.

Up to the day of his death he was an active force in the world peace movement.

One of his last messages, published in the progressive French



journal, *Les Lettres Francaises*, said: "The fight for peace remains the first duty of every writer worthy of the name."

Eluard was one of the French intellectuals in 1949 who were denied visas by the State Department to attend the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in New York.

One of his last acts was an appeal to President Truman for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Some time ago, Eluard wrote a magnificent poem in tribute to Gabriel Peri, French Communist leader and Resistance fighter who was murdered by the Nazis—Peri who went to his death confident of the "singing tomorrow" of socialism. This poem, printed below can also stand as a memorial to the great poet of freedom—Paul Eluard:

TO GABRIEL PERI

A man is dead who had for his defense

One, his arms opened to life  
A man is dead who had no road other

Than the one where rifles are hated

A man is dead who continues the struggle  
Against death against oblivion.

For all he wanted  
We too wanted  
That happiness be the light  
In the depths of eyes the depths of hearts  
And justice on the earth

There are words which give life  
And they are innocent words  
The word warmth the word confidence  
Love justice and the word liberty  
The word child and the word kindness  
And certain names of flowers  
and certain names of fruits

The word courage and the word discover  
The word brother and the word comrade  
And certain names of countries  
and villages  
Let us add Peri to them

Peri is dead for that which makes us live  
Speak to them as a brother his breast is riddled  
But thanks to him we know each other better  
Speak to each other as brothers his hope of living.

## Ted Tinsley Says

### SUNDAY QUIZ

It was Sunday morning, which was why Arch Farch carried a cup of coffee to Edna, who was still in bed. Arch gave her the coffee, sat on the edge of the bed, and spread a newspaper on his knees. "Edna," he said, "did you ever dance with your shoes off?"

"Sure," said Edna. "When I was a kid I always used to dance with my shoes off."

"Do you blush when you find yourself flirting?"

Edna thought for a moment. Then she shook her head slowly. "I haven't blushed since 1941," she admitted.

"Do you secretly hope the next man you meet will be the psychiatrist?"

"Arch," said Edna, staring at him, "have you gone crazy?"

"Answer the question," insisted Arch.

Edna shrugged. "The answer is no."

"Two 'no' answers already," muttered Arch. "That's bad. Now tell me if you ever wanted to wear an ankle bracelet?"

"Sure," said Edna. "When I used to dance without shoes I always wore an ankle bracelet."

"Ah! Do sables excite you, even on other women?"

"No," said Edna, between sips of the coffee.

"Would you streak your hair with platinum without consulting me?"

"I wouldn't streak my hair with platinum even after consulting you."

"Do you close your eyes when you're kissed?"

Edna leaned over and put the cup and saucer on a little table. "Arch," she said, sitting up, "do you mean to sit there and tell me you still don't know whether I close my eyes when I'm kissed?"

"How can I tell?" asked Arch.

"I close my eyes when I'm kissed."

"More coffee, please," said Edna.

"Wait a minute!" Arch checked

some little boxes on a newspaper page, then shook his head. "I guess you're not made of fire and ice," he said.

"Do you mind telling me what you're talking about?"

"Sure. This is a questionnaire. If you answer 'yes' to these questions, then you're made of fire and ice and you can use Revlon's Fire and Ice Lipstick and nail polish."

"I'm made of Swiss cheese and rye bread," said Edna. "What can I use on my nails?"

"Revlon's Fire and Ice," Arch murmured soulfully, "is a lush and passionate scarlet, like flaming diamonds dancing on the moon."

"I'm sorry, Arch, that I'm not fire and ice."

Arch patted her hand tenderly. "That's all right, dear," he said, consolingly.

"You'll bear up under it?" she asked.

Arch nodded.

"That's good," said Edna. "After all, if I went dancing with my shoes off, blushed when I flirted, tried to meet a psychiatrist, wore ankle bracelets, got excited over sables, and streaked my hair with platinum, you know what you'd do?"

"No," said Arch.

"You'd look for a woman who

RAY LEV, pianist, who will give a concert at Carnegie Hall tonight (Friday) at 8:30. She will play Mussorgsky's "Pictures At An Exhibition," Beethoven's Sonata in F Sharp Major, Chopin Nocturne in E Major and other works. A feature of the concert will be the first performance of a number of new compositions including two preludes by Herbert Haufrecht.

### Platt Talks on Chaplin at Jeff School Sunday

An illustrated discussion of Charles Chaplin led by David Platt will be given at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16 St. and Ave. of the Americas, this Sunday night at 8:30.

Films to be shown will be *The Adventurer*, *The Floorwalker* and *The Immigrant*.

was made of Swiss cheese and rye bread. And now," said Edna, enjoying a good stretch, "get me that second cup of coffee."

## on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

### The MVP Monstrosity and Other Topics . . .

HANK SAUER of the Cubs has been officially named the National League's "Most Valuable" player by the committee of 24 selected baseball writers, three from each of the eight NL cities. Robin Roberts of the Phils was second and Joe Black of the Dodgers third.

In our opinion the choice is all wet. Sauer did a lot of slugging for a second division club with no pennant pressure on him. He led the league in home runs and tied Ralph Kiner for homers. More power to the lean veteran and I hope he gets the big raise he deserves.

But Sauer was NOT the league's Most Valuable. He is a mediocre defensive outfielder. He wound up hitting .270. After the Allstar game in mid-season, he tailed off and hit only 14 of his homers and drove in only 49 of his runs in the second half. During the final month of September he was a drag on the club's hopes for a first division flag, driving in only 7 runs and batting .213. The Cubs finished 10 games out of 4th. How is Sauer more valuable than Roberts, who won 28 for a third-place team, let alone Black?

Joe Black won the pennant for the Dodgers from here to San Francisco and back. His record of 15-4 told only part of the story. He directly won at least 12 others for other pitchers' records and saved still others. Without him there would have been no Dodger pitching staff. Everybody knows that. Eight of the writers named Black for first place and five for second. (Sauer also got 8 first-place votes and Roberts 7.)

Now if anyone wonders if I am challenging the fitness of some of the 24 writers to pick the Most Valuable, brother, I most definitely am. Here is all the proof you need! Each writer voted for ten players, listing his preferences from 1 to 10. A breakdown of the voting shows that **THREE OF THE WRITERS DID NOT NAME JOE BLACK AT ALL, NOT EVEN FOR TENTH PLACE AS THE LEAGUE'S MOST VALUABLE!**

This, of course, is a travesty, or worse. A new system for picking the Most Valuable is obviously needed—fast.

GIANT GRID COACH Steve Owen Tuesday night bitterly criticized newspaper publication of the gamblers' pre-game point spread odds. "When you put the odds in the newspaper," said Stout Steve, "you make people bet who never would make a bet. It encourages gambling."

Anybody see this story in any of the other newspapers? It came over the wire service sports ticker labelled "For AMS, Wednesday, Nov. 19." I scanned the New York Post very carefully, for the Post runs the point spreads more frequently and prominently than any of them. Nary a word of what the coach of the town's only pro football team had to say about a provocative subject. (Say, you think maybe the "free press" is doing a little censoring???)

FIRST WELCOME correction on our list of Negro pro grid stars. Completely forgot Don Stevens, the fleet rookie back from Illinois playing for the Philadelphia Eagles. Knew Philly had changed its lily-white policy, bidding unsuccessfully for Johnny Bright last fall. Stand very ready to be happily corrected on Pittsburgh and/or Washington.

IF YOU WATCH the Saturday TV game of the week tomorrow, UCLA vs. USC for the Rose Bowl from sunny-maybe-Los Angeles, starting at 4:45 p.m. our time, you will notice that both these undefeated powerhouses abjure the T formation and use the old style single wing. (This makes for easier following of the ball over television (though that's not the coaches' primary purpose!). Since a whole new generation has grown up familiar mostly with the T, the quarterback handling the ball on every play directly from the center's hand, suppose we go into what you'll see in tomorrow's game.

The single wing backfield is composed of a tailback, fullback, wingback and quarterback. (The ordinary designations make no sense.) When UCLA has the ball, look for the following: Paul Cameron, No. 34, is the tailback, the big threat in the single wing. He will generally be the deepest of the four backs, directly in line with the center. He will often take the direct pass from center, sweep to his right or to his left, around the end or cutting back through tackle, or throw a forward pass. All the other backs block for him.

The fullback, Cappy Smith, No. 20, will be found slightly closer to the scrimmage line and off a bit to one side or the other of Cameron. He will get some direct snaphacks from center and bust up the middle. He mak take a handoff from Cameron, who continues as if to sweep, and then launch a delayed buck. He can spin and hand it to the circling wingback and then fake his buck, or pretend the handoff and then buck.

Quarterback is No. 44, the Negro star Lew Williams. He plays up closer to the line, about even with the guards, calls the plays, supplies the vital lead crunching blocks on most plays. The wingback, No. 30, Don Stalwick, plays way out near the end, just behind the line of scrimmage. He is also a primary blocker, can whirl and become the ballcarrier on a deep reverse in the other direction. He is in the best position of the backs for pass receiving, though any of the other three can and will be targets for Cameron's heaves.

Any questions? Jackie Robinson, former UCLA tailback, will be watching and rooting via TV you can be sure.

JOURNALISM DEPT: Front page head in Thursday's New York Times: "2 MIG'S DESTROYED NEAR U. S. SEA FORCE."

If you get deep into the story, which many glancing readers of course don't, and doesn't the Times know that you will discover that the alleged shooting down of the MIGs took place "south of Kangny, a village situated at the mouth of the Tumen River, just on the Russian side of the Korean border." In other words, there were U.S. warships at or barely south of the border of a great power 7,000 miles from our shore. But glance at the Times' headline, and it's some MIGs being near our ships. . . .

Our Super-Special grid pick—Ohio State details Michigan. We'll catch up with this fund drive weeklater in Monday's column.



# Slansky, at Prague Trial, Admits He Spied for West

PRAGUE, Nov. 20.—Rudolf Slansky, former secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, admitted today he had been a spy for the "Anglo-American imperialists." Slansky was one of 14 who went on trial today for treason. Among them were Vladimir Clementis, former foreign secretary; Bedrich Ceminder, former deputy secretary of the Czech Communist Party; Andre Simon, writer, and Gen. Karel Svab, former deputy security minister.

Slansky pleaded guilty to treason, espionage and sabotage. Two documents showing Slansky had been a police spy in 1924 and 1925 were presented to the court by witnesses and identified by Slansky. He said then he had been an agent for "western imperialists" since 1945.

He said he had become a Trotskyite in 1927 and an "agent of the bourgeoisie" in 1935. Slansky also confessed to murdering Jan Sverma, a Czech Communist, and plotting to murder President Klement Gottwald.

He said he was responsible for the appointment of his 13 co-defendants and that he personally selected them to build up his own apparatus.

He also named former deputy minister of security Josef Payel, former deputy secretary general Marie Svermova and Eduard Outrata, brother of the former ambassador to Washington, as members of his group.

Slansky said he kept in touch with western intelligence agents through British Laborite Konni Ziliacus, to whom he personally delivered "espionage reports."

He said his main contact with the west was Gen. Heliodor Pika until 1949 when the general was tried for espionage and executed.

## ASSAIL FAILURE TO PROBE DEEPER INTO LUCHESE TIES

The State Crime Commission was charged yesterday by the city anti-crime commission with "superficial" and "haphazard sampling" of underworld connections with top politicians. The city group headed by Spruille Braden, charged that the deal made by the SCC to sign away any further probing of Thomas Three-Finger Brown Luchese "may seriously hinder" the forthcoming investigation into the waterfront racket. That probe is set for some time in December.

The Citizens' Union yesterday called on Mayor Impellitteri to act against three officials linked to the underworld at the hearing.

They are Harry Brickman, deputy treasurer; Frank Sampson, former Tammany leader and Impellitteri's patronage dispenser; Hugo Rogers, assistant corporation counsel assigned to the traffic department. Rogers was once president of Manhattan.

Braden's group and the Citizens' Union failed, however, to in-

sist that the Mayor himself explain his association with Luchese. The SCC hearing had disclosed that Luchese, now ostensibly being hunted by the FBI, had been a familiar figure in the Mayor's social life.

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, made public yesterday a letter he had sent to State Crime SCC chairman Joseph M. Proskauer:

"Dear Mr. Chairman: The press has reported that Mr. Carmine DeSapio, in a statement he offered to the State Crime Commission, ascribed to me the 'preaching of totalitarian doctrines' as a member of Congress.

"In order to complete the record of the hearings before the Commission on this matter, I wish to note that this accusation comes from a self-confessed draft-dodger."

## Bridges Gets Stay to Appeal To High Court

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The 9th U. S. Court of Appeals yesterday issued a stay of mandate to Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, giving him 30 days in which to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court against the frameup "perjury" sentence.

John R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, ILWU officers were sentenced together with Bridges at the frameup trial and are joined with him in the appeal.

## Admit Plane Violated Korea Neutral Zone

Gen. Mark Clark's liaison officers apologized yesterday for violation of the neutral truce talks zone by one of his planes, according to press association dispatches from Panmunjom.

## Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 1)  
U. S. Embassy urging clemency.

Two overflow rallies, one at Palm Gardens in Manhattan, and the other at the New Terrace Garden in East Bronx, took action to help the campaign to save the Rosenbergs' lives.

The Manhattan event was a "Theatre Rally" that heard Paul Robeson, John T. McManus, Herbert Aptheker, Helen Sobell, Leon Bibb, Milroy Ingram, Barry Stavis, Edward Eliscu and others. The audience set up a permanent Cultural Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs, and contributed many thousands of dollars to carry on the fight in the five weeks remaining in which to save the lives of the young couple.

Contributions were sent in even by those who couldn't get into the jammed auditorium.

The meeting was mostly in the form of a theatre production, with a professional cast reenacting in "living newspaper" style, scenes taken verbatim from the court record.

Another sketch, written by Edward Eliscu, featured Howard daSilva and Morris Carnovsky in a dream scene in which Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, an earlier victim of a government frameup, visits Judge Irving Kaufman.

The audience cheered Robeson's magnificent singing, responded warmly to the musical program prepared by Martha Schlamme and Al Moss, and agreed with Aptheker that Truman should commute the sentences of the Rosenbergs so that when he left the White House he would win for at least one act the applause of the world.

More than 500 individual telegrams were sent to the President. It was announced to much applause that part of the money contributed would go to buy a full-page ad in the Times.

## BRONX RALLY

There were seats for 1,300 at the New Terrace Garden on Boston Road in the East Bronx, but by the time the meeting was opened by Joseph Ginkold, chairman of the Bronx Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, all seats were taken and there were several hundreds of standees.

The speech by B. Z. Goldberg of the Jewish Day, read to the meeting, cited "parallels with the Sacco-Vanzetti case."

Herbert Randall, Negro community leader in the Bronx, was chairman.

There was applause for the fiery pledge of support by Murray Portnoy, of the United Electrical Workers Union, and his announcement that unionists, Jewish and Gentile, Negro and white, would plan an all-night vigil for the Rosenbergs.

## TO VISIT ROSENBERGS

A "holiday delegation" will visit the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing on Sunday, Dec. 14, the second day of Chanukah. It was announced yesterday by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. All those fighting to save the Rosenbergs' lives were urged to join the delegation.

BARCAINS, and more BARCAINS are waiting for you at the HOLIDAY BAZAAR See Page 6 for our ad

## TRANSIT STRIKE DEC. 1 BEING PREPARED, QUILL STATES

Strike preparations against New York City's nine private bus lines are being completed for the Dec. 1 deadline, top officials of the Transport Workers Union revealed yesterday, in answer to questions concerning Wednesday's statement by Theodore Kheel, impartial chairman of New York's transit industry.

Michael J. Quill, international president, and Mathew Guinan, president of Local 100, said: "We find the Kheel report most interesting, but our men have been waiting for two years for the bus companies to act on the 40-hour week."

"At the mass meeting of Local 100 on Nov. 6 at St. Nicholas Arena we were given a mandate from our membership to call a strike Dec. 1 if the companies did

not agree by that date to our just demands.

"Final preparations for the conduct of the strike on the nine privately operated bus lines are now being made and will be completed Monday at Transport Hall."

The 15-cent fare wheels turned again yesterday as the Board of Estimate referred a request by the N. Y. City Omnibus Corp. for an immediate 5-cent increase to the Transit Advisory Commission.

The Commission, headed by Edward C. Maguire, includes Dennis M. Hurley, corporation counsel and Abraham Beane, budget director. They were asked to report back to the board within a week. Joseph E. McCarthy, president of the bus line, said the Dec. 1 deadline set by the TWU made swift action needed.

## What's On?

### Tonight Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Chapayev"—humor, superb dramatic power of the famed peasant leader. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr 9th St.). \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

"THE CHILLER," drama on police brutality in Harlem. People's Showcase, 290 Lenox Ave. Weekends: Nov. 21, 22, 23 and Nov. 24, 25 and 30.

### Saturday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Chapayev"—humor, superb dramatic power of the famed peasant leader. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr 9th St.). \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

"HATTIAN-AMERICAN ARTISTS Society's Thanksgiving Party Sat., Nov. 23, beginning 10:30 p.m. at 51 W. 4th St. past Washington St. Haitian music, food, entertainment. At 1:30 a.m. Haitian folk songs and dances, drum solo, etc. Don't miss it. Donation: 75c.

AUTUMN BALL AND CONCERT—by Tchakovsky Club. Joyce Robinson—American Concert Singer. Chao-Yi Dances of New China; David Tulchinski, Russian Piano. Admission in advance \$1.25, at the door \$1.50 at Yugoslav-American Hall, 403 W. 41st St. Dance orchestra.

YOUR "40c DOLLAR" will be worth a \$1 at the Civil Rights Congress "Holiday Bazaar." This Saturday and Sunday at 77 Fifth Ave. from noon to 12 p.m. Both days, gifts, clothing, houseware, toys, art, paintings, excellent meals (knishes, turkey and gefilte fish) served. Auction: Civil Rights Congress.

COME TO A CANDLELIGHT PARTY with Betty Sanders and other entertainment on Sat., Nov. 23. Also there'll be dancing and fun and fine foods to eat at the place where people are really having a fine time—the Lounge at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. \$1.

### Queens

CARNIVAL FOR PEACE—film—dance. Folk singer, plus guest artists. Dancing and refreshments. Contr. \$1.25—Sat. Nov. 22, 8:30 p.m. at Duo-Art Academy, 107-40 Queens Blvd. (2nd subway, 71st St. and Continental Ave. Station).

### Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Chapayev"—humor, superb dramatic power of the famed peasant leader. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr 9th St.). \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

"COME TO BENEFIT DINNER for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell—Sunday afternoon, Nov. 23 at Calvary House, 290 Broadway (upstairs). Speakers: Dr. Clementina Paolona, Prof. Edwin Barry Burgum. Reading or poem by Mrs. Mildred Burgum. Entertainment.

SUNDAY FORUM presents a forum and film showing on "The Art of Charlie Chaplin" with speaker David Platt and three Chaplin film comedies on Sunday, Nov. 23 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. \$1 (50c for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) NYC.

### Brooklyn

JOSEPH NAHME, educator and writer will speak on "Psychoanalysis—Science or Superstition"—Sunday, Nov. 23, 8:30 p.m. at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23 at 8:30 p.m. Prof. Edwin Barry Burgum lectures on "The Twilight of the Tennessee Williams" at the Borough Park-American Labor Party Club, 4222 138th Ave., Brooklyn. Refreshments. Dancing. Contribution 75c.

### Coming

CONCERT BALALAIKA SYMPHONIC Orchestra, Alexander Kutin, conductor. 25 Voice Male Choir, Alexander Nikol Domsa, Soloist, Carnegie Hall, Dec. 6—8:30 p.m. Tickets \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.40, \$3.00 incl. tax. Carnegie Hall Box Office.

THE VARIETY CONCERT GROUP featuring Margaret McCaden, Vera Hickoff, Zebekes Collins, Maria McElroy, after a wonderful national tour, makes its Brooklyn debut at the Thanksgiving Hostess-Dance, Wed., Nov. 26, Sat. Nov. 23, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. \$1 (advance), \$1.25 at door.

## Tribute to Pete TONIGHT (FRIDAY)



Peter V. Cacchione  
1899 - 1947

## APERION MANOR

813 Kings Highway, Brooklyn

Speakers: Pettis Perry, Simon W. Gerson

Joseph Dermer

Cultural Program with HOPE FOYE

ADMISSION 50 CENTS  
ARRANGED BY PETER V. CACCHIONE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

RAY  
LEV

Planiat  
CARNegie HALL  
TONIGHT

AT 8:30  
Soloists: Plans  
Concert Hall Rec. Records

Last Times Today—"GRAND CONCERT"

AN ADVENTURE IN ENTERTAINMENT  
ALL MAGICOLOR PROGRAM

"WORLD FESTIVAL  
OF SONG and DANCE"  
FOLK TALENT FROM 25 NATIONS

AMERICAN PREMIERE  
of America's  
DOUBLE-TREAT  
PRESENTATION

STANLEY  
7th Ave. 1st  
2nd Fl.

A magnificent festival that  
will thrill every lover of folk  
song and dance.  
—David Platt, Daily Worker

The Whale Hunt  
A thrilling spectacle of  
whaling and whaling  
American Premiere Tomorrow